





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864.

The sixth resolution adopted by the Governor, has been seized upon as a pretext for alarm. We do not now speak of any criticisms by any portion of the newspaper press upon this resolution, but we have reference to the private expressions of apprehension which have fallen in our hearing, or have been communicated to us. It is very clear to us, that the resolution of these Executive of States does not contemplate the recommendation of the employment of slaves as armed soldiers in the service. If any such meaning were capable from the language of the resolution, the *Confederate* gives assurance from Gov. Vance, that such an idea is not intended, but that the resolution simply favors the employment of slaves, by the consent of the owners, on fortifications, as cooks, teamsters, ambulance drivers, &c. It is to be presumed, we say, that this assurance is given by the "organ" from Gov. Vance; but unhappily, it is too often the case, that this paper, while considered to be the Governor's organ, so far varies in its positions from those otherwise understood opinions of his Excellency, that one can hardly, in all things, regard it as an organ, without detracting from the frankness and candor which are known characteristics of the Governor's political as well as personal intercourse.

But on this point we do not need to be instructed by the *Confederate*. It could not be supposed that four or five Governors of States, met in common consultation, would make a recommendation so indistinct, upon so grave and important a question. It is very plain that the Governors have not intended to touch this question at all in their resolutions; and we have no idea that either of them has committed himself, or is prepared to commit himself upon it, as yet, to the public. If the war continues, it may, probably will, come up for discussion. In the anticipation of its probable continuance, the State Legislatures and the National Congress will not throw away time in a study of the question, both as to its propriety and expediency, and as to the necessity of putting it in practice.

The subject of arming our slaves, to some extent, under certain contingencies and conditions, is not to be disposed of as an "inadmissible idea," however at first thought it may shock our received opinions. It was a question antedating the war—anticipated by very many, who felt the apprehension that Northern aggression would ultimately compel separation—when national existence might have to be fought for. And with some of those who have consistently and rationally followed the course of events, its possible eventuality has never been lost sight of.

We do not mean to question the opinions of those who have already formed and expressed them; nor are we at all prepared to reach the issue in our own mind at this time. The example of mankind has long ago settled the fact, that the employment of the negro race in the ranks as soldiers, has neither degradation nor dishonor in it. Further than this, the most brave, loyal and independent nations have used slaves as soldiers, with great advantage. The fault of the Yankee in his employment of the negro is, that his forefathers fastened the negro upon us as slave property, and realized immense fortunes in the operation, and that our present assailants are the legitimate descendants of their ancestors in the enjoyment of these fortunes. That for this and other considerations, both their ancestors and they, while we were of a common government, gave guarantees that we should be protected in the enjoyment of the right of property in the slaves—which guarantees, for better security, were made part of the system of our then common government. Nevertheless, they, the present Yankees, and their less remote ancestors, shamelessly violated their obligations of faith—annulled and broke the guarantees, and waged continual hostility on our rights of property, until they forced us to dissolve our association with them, and to form a new government of our own. That since then, they have by artificial dissimulation, fraud and chicanery, as well as by force, gotten possession of numbers of our slaves, and have beguiled some and forced others into their ranks as soldiers, and employed them to fight battles in behalf of warriors who are afraid to fight the war they advocate and urge.

And the worst of the Yankee criminality, the meanest and basest of their conduct is, that they do not mean the negro to profit by his own labor and exposure and sacrifice, but they are employing his hideous races of foreigners who have ever been the uncompromising foe to the negro, and who have always attacked him wherever they have come in contact with him; which foreigners are to be the settlers upon our lands, if their vile invasion is successful in our overthrow.

These are the sins, crimes—and this the dishonor of the Yankee, that they steal and rob us of our property, while they convert into instruments of destruction against us, without intending to benefit the agents they employ. But there was never a reproach of any sort, in the employment of the slaves or Holos of Laconia. On the contrary, when they were transferred from the harsh, severe and cruel servitude which they underwent, into

the military service, they were elevated; their condition was improved; they made safe, faithful, subordinate and brave soldiers. As light troops they formed the majority of the Lacedemonian forces. Among the Dardaniens, where it was not uncommon for a private individual to possess a thousand slaves, they in time of peace cultivated the land, and in war filled the ranks of the army—their masters serving as officers.

We do not intend at this time to enlarge on this subject, nor to assume any position, until we are more enlightened. It is a subject worthy of serious investigation. At the proper time it will be thoroughly ventilated. Nothing is more true than the declaration of President Davis, publicly made, that this war is accepted by us, and the defence in it maintained by us, as independence. We must carry the purpose of achieving independence to the last. This purpose, the nation is day by day becoming more united and determined. Every element, as it presents itself, as necessary to be employed to effect this purpose, will be employed; and to secure its employment, the power of the Government will be enlarged.

The late consultation of the Governors of the States, resulting as it has in practical recommendations, and in the firm and earnest renewal of mutual obligations towards each other, was a most happy event. Before this action of our Chief Magistrates, supported, as we trust it will be by the true and faithful people, disaffection and distrust ought to be covered, and the malcontents ought to be silenced.

## THE NEWS.

Our Telegraphic columns present cheering news to-day. The result of the attacks by the enemy on the north and south side of James river, is but an earnest of the success that awaits our arms when the grand struggle shall take place.

The late reverse in the Valley is followed by the repulse of the enemy in two attacks upon Lomax's forces.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican gives a flat contradiction to the Yankee falsehoods that Gen. Price was retreating from Missouri. On the contrary, he has whipped the Yankee Gen. Blunt, took nearly all his artillery, and was going whither he listed, gathering thousands of Missourians to his standard.

The guerrillas are playing havoc with the Yankee transports on the Mississippi. The Yankee papers tell us the Tallahassee and Edith have both escaped from Wilmington, which will carry terror to their commerce.

Sherman is locked up so that they can hear nothing of him—the Louisville telegram that Hood was falling back on a par with the Yankee lies of Price's retreat.

Every thing looks bright and encouraging for us.

We received yesterday a letter from our Correspondent "Stoma," giving an account of the late Valley fight, but having published full accounts of the same heretofore, which this letter fully corroborates, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them by its publication.

But, besides the fall of Gen. Ransom, our correspondent informs us that Col. Davis, commanding Hoke's old brigade, lost his left arm; Lieut. Col. Tate, commanding the 6th regiment, was severely wounded in the shoulder; Major Pfohl, commanding the 21st, was mortally wounded and left at the field hospital; Capt. Martin, commanding the 64th, was slightly wounded; and Capt. Ringo, commanding a brigade of sharpshooters, was killed. Eight hundred will cover our loss; and six thousand may approximate towards the loss of the enemy.

The "circular request" from certain Head Quarters, will be faithfully complied with by this Journal. It is due to ourselves to say, however, that the change of location of the office alluded to, was noticed in the *Confederate* after his address leaving had been published in the nearest Journal to Head Quarters, and copied into some of the other papers in this city. This paper was, we believe, the last to make mention of the matter: we recognize the entire propriety of the wish expressed in the circular, and will be careful in future to act in conformity thereto.

The following notice for a town meeting was not furnished this journal, as it was the other dailies of this city, in whose issues of last Saturday it appeared. If any body thinks that we will kick up a fuss about it and advise our readers to have nothing to do with it, they are mistaken—for we shall not only go ourselves, but we advise every body else to be present. It is of important matter, and one that ought to be attended to at once, or it may be too late to accomplish the desired result.

**TOWN MEETING.**—The citizens of Raleigh are requested to assemble at an adjourned meeting on Monday next at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House.

The object of the meeting is to adopt and execute such plans and measures as may contribute to the relief of the poor and needy during the inclement season that is now impending, and also to aid all the citizens in procuring necessary supplies and provisions at a reasonable price. It is hoped that the attendance will be full. The suffering is already great, it may be alleviated and in a considerable degree prevented by judicious and well timed efforts on the part of those who are now beyond the reach of want. A wholesome degree of self-denial on their part would enable them to contribute material aid to an object at once charitable and patriotic.

Let a strenuous effort be made.

JOHN B. BRYAN, Chairman.

**RUSSON.**—It is rumored that the iron-clad steamer Albemarle, has been destroyed by a torpedo—the story has it, that a torpedo was placed in the Roanoke, up stream, and floated down against the vessel, exploding and causing the destruction of the vessel. We trust the rumor is unfounded.

## From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday.

### THE WAR NEWS.

During Wednesday night the enemy threw across to the north side, at Deep Bottom, a heavy column of troops, numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand—some put the number as high as thirty thousand. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a general activity was manifested along the enemy's entire front on the north side, and shortly after, they made a demonstration in force against our extreme left, on the Charles City road, at a point about four and a half miles below the city. We opened on them with artillery at long range. Their skirmishers continued to advance and engage ours, but were repeatedly driven back. Later in the day they made a show of advancing on our whole front, but were everywhere checked by our artillery and skirmishers.

Our troops on the Osborne turnpike had the satisfaction of shelling Fort Harrison. Our fire was heavy, and evidently effective. The fort replied feebly.

The cannonade, most of which was done by our guns, was very heavy, especially between three o'clock p. m. and midnight, and was intermingled with brisk musketry. On the Charles City road, throughout the day, the enemy seemed intent upon turning our left. They made repeated and very desperate assaults upon our lines at this point, and were each time repulsed with fearful loss, killed and wounded. During the last assault, our men captured, in the ditch in front of our works, over five hundred prisoners, who, we are glad to say, have been safely landed in the Libby. As at present informed, we are disposed to regard the movement of the enemy as a feint; the real attack, if any, being on the south side.

Our losses on the north side, in all the artillery firing and skirmishing of yesterday, amounted to almost nothing. We have heard of only a few men wounded; and from the south side we have nothing we regard as authentic but the death of General Dearing. We, of course know nothing of the enemy's losses. General Dearing, though a more youth, being only twenty-two years of age, was one of the rising men of the army. Resigning his cadetship at West Point, he began the war as a Lieutenant of the Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, rose to a Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, and then Brigadier General of cavalry. He was from Campbell county, Va.

### THE ENEMY IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A number of transports are reported to be in the Rappahannock river. What forces they carry is not known, but their destination is believed to be Fredericksburg, and from thence it is supposed they will make a demonstration on the Central railroad.

### MOSEBY AT WORK.

Mosby is again at work on the Little River road, near Fairfax Courthouse. He will be at the railroad again soon.

Later—Mosby, on Wednesday, attacked a Federal supply train at Bunker Hill on the turnpike leading from Martinsburg to Winchester. He found it guarded by a strong party of Federals, on whom he made a desperate attack, dismounting them and killing a number. Among the slain is said to be one Brigadier-General Duffee. The Yankees outnumbering our men very largely, Mosby was unable to destroy the train, and finally withdrew his troops.

### From the Dispatch of Saturday.

Our account, published yesterday, of the movements and attacks of the enemy on the north side, on Thursday, was in the main correct. A visit to the front yesterday has put us in possession of some additional particulars.

During Wednesday night the enemy massed on our left, on the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and the Eighteenth corps, which, up to that time, had held the line at, and in the vicinity of, Fort Harrison, was withdrawn and marched across the Darbytown and Charles City roads and in the direction of the Williamsburg road, the object being, by overlapping our left, to get possession of our works on the latter road.

About nine o'clock Thursday morning the enemy made a heavy attack upon our line on the Darbytown road, and, being repulsed, renewed the assault repeatedly, but each time with the same result. The fight here was kept up for two hours or more, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Our losses, we have before stated, amounted to almost nothing. We had a few men wounded. Though this attack was well sustained and determined; and though, doubtless, the enemy would have like to have broken our lines there, yet we think it was but a demonstration to cover a much more important movement, and one upon which, no doubt, Grant counted largely. It was designed to engage our attention while the Eighteenth corps passed to the Williamsburg road and seized our works there. But again Grant was thwarted by the skill of our generals and the vigor of our troops.

Owing to the small quantity of rain that has fallen during the summer and fall, the Eighteenth corps were able to cross the head of White Oak swamp and reach the Williamsburg road, about four miles and a half below this city. On reaching the road, they formed into line of battle and advanced towards our works, thinking, evidently, that they were held only by a few cavalrymen. Nervous by this delusion they came forward in line style under the fire of our artillery; but on getting within musket range, and being met by a well-directed volley from a numerous body of veterans, their ardor abated visibly. Still they came on, though unsteady, our troops still raking them with both cannon and musketry. When within one hundred yards of our front, they broke, and the greater part fell back in disorder. A considerable body took refuge under the crest of a hill, in front of our works, and there stuck. It was for a time believed by us that they were preparing to charge upon our position. After firing shrapnel at them for a considerable length of time without dislodging them, Captain Lytle, with forty of our men, sallied out on a reconnaissance. He went down upon the Yankees at a *pas de charge* and drove them out of their position, capturing four hundred prisoners, among whom were several commissioned officers, and seven stands of colors. Night coming on, we made no pursuit of the main body.

About five o'clock this same evening, our men in front of Fort Harrison, desiring to know what the Yankees had there, opened upon the fort with mortars. Our bombs fell splendidly, every one of them entering and bursting over the fort. The first one fired blew up one of the casemates of the fort, making a breach almost big enough to drive a wagon through. The fort replied with three rifle guns, but without much show of spirit. Their fire was perfectly harmless. One of our men were struck, all of the "Yankee shells, except one, flying clear over their heads. The one shell alluded to struck upon our parapet, dislodging three or four barrels of earth. This duel lasted over an hour.

## THE FIGHTING AT PETERSBURG.

The enemy, in his attack below Petersburg, seems to have gained no advantage and suffered heavy loss. It appears that the Second, Ninth and a part of the Fifth corps of Grant's army moved around to our right on Wednesday night, and early on Thursday morning drove in our pickets at Armstrong's mill, pressing rapidly forward in strong force in the direction of the Boydton plankroad, distant some two miles, striking, in the meantime, that portion of our breastworks occupied by our cavalry, before which he was temporarily checked.

By massing and flanking, however, our lines were broken, and the enemy, pouring in, swept around to the plank road, striking it at Burgess' mill, seven miles from the city. Such was the rapidity of the enemy's advance that our men were compelled to retire hastily, leaving their camp and all its appurtenances in the hands of the Yankees. A quantity of forage, some horses and wagons, and a few prisoners, were captured at the mill.

The enemy at once formed into line of battle across the plank road, stretching his columns out through Burgess' field, and planting a heavy battery on the commanding hill which overlooks the mill-pond and the road in this direction. Our forces confronted him on the eminence this side of the pond, a valley and bridge lying between them.

The artillery on both sides was mostly engaged until late in the evening, when the musketry took part, and the fighting was very severe until after dark. At night our men had failed to dislodge the Yankees from their position, and they still held the Boydton plank road and Burgess' mill.

About dark, the enemy made a feint on our skirmish line in the vicinity of Wilcox's farm. Their attack amounted to nothing.

About ten o'clock Thursday night, the enemy made a determined and vigorous onset upon our lines in the vicinity of Rivers' farm and to the left of the Southampton plankroad. They were entirely unsuccessful, however, although they massed their columns almost into phalanxes and endeavored to press us back by the sheer weight of their heavy bodies of troops; but this was only productive of more terrible slaughter, the artillery mowing great gaps in their squares of men, and the Southern rifles bringing down whole ranks at every volley.

The Federals made a number of distinct assaults, but were repulsed each time with very heavy loss. We took a few prisoners.

Yesterday, the Yankees, satisfied, or rather suffering from the results of the previous day's fight, remained quiet. A report prevailed among the passengers who came by last night's train that they had abandoned the position which they had gained on the Boydton plankroad. Two hundred and fifty Yankees arrived by last night's train from Petersburg.

General Dearing, who was reported killed (and so supposed), was only separated by accident from his command, and eventually returned to it.

### FROM THE VALLEY.

Sheridan is reported to be retreating towards Winchester. General Early is following.

### FROM MOSEBY.

Lieut. Johnson, of Mosby's command, with a small party of men, fell in, a day or two since, with a squad of fifteen Yankees. He killed six, wounded five and captured four.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

The Federals have evacuated Cleveland, Tennessee, and vicinity.

### FROM GEORGIA.

It is ascertained with something like certainty that Stewart's and Cheatham's corps have crossed the Tennessee river.

The Montgomery Mail has information of Forrest. He was reported at Paris, West Tennessee. Another report, equally positive, states that he was marching upon Bridgeport.

Our forces, local and other, are clustering around Atlanta. We are almost at the very gates of the city and hope soon to enter therein. Within the city are 2000 sick Yankees and about 6000 effectives.

Large quantities of shoes and blankets are being forwarded to Jacksonville, and thence quite a brigade of barefooted stragglers will be enabled to rejoin their comrades.

### For the Confederate.

#### Colonel William S. Davis.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Col. William S. Davis, of Warren County, will regret exceedingly to learn that he was so unfortunate as to lose his left arm in the recent fight and reverse in the Valley. Col. Davis was peculiarly suited for the command he held, and his, at least temporary, absence from Gen. Early's army will be most severely felt—particularly at this time. He entered the army as a private in Capt. T. L. Jones' company, from Warren county, now composing a part of the 12th N. C. Troops, and was specially promoted to a Lieutenant. In this capacity he acted until the reorganization of the army, when he was rewarded for his strict attention to duty with the Captaincy of the company.

At a later period of the bloody drama which is still being enacted, some of the field officers of the regiment with which he was connected were ascertained to be unfit for the duties they were called upon to perform, and were forced to resign to save the dishonor of being dropped from the service. Capt. Davis was unanimously recommended by a meeting of his brother officers to the appointing power as a proper person to fill the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, which was promptly granted.

In this position Col. Davis earned for himself an enviable reputation, and gained the entire confidence of his superior officers. The superb manner in which he handled his command on the bloody and ever memorable field of Gettysburg, drew from his Division commander, Gen. Rodes, a recommendation for promotion, which by some means was never granted. Recently, however, a vacancy occurred in the command of Hoke's old brigade, to which he was assigned, and which position he was so successfully and gallantly filling when he received the wound which deprived him of his arm.

Col. Davis is quite a young man, scarcely 32 years of age, and with a thorough military education, and gentlemanly mien, it becomes him to command. By the will of a Supreme Being we hope he will soon again be enabled to meet the Geth and Vandal hordes of the north at the head of his gallant old brigade and hurl them from our borders.

### TAR HEEL.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will remain in the paper until ordered out by the advertiser, and charged \$3 per square for each insertion.

Artemus Ward has gone to California. A California manager telegraphed him: "What will you take for thirty nights?" His spirited reply was, "Brandy and water."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TANNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### GOOD FROM PETERSBURG.

#### Official Dispatch from General Lee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee, was received at the War Department to-night:

Gen. James A. Seddon: Gen. Hill reports that the attack of Heth yesterday on the Boydton Plank Road, was made by Mahone with three brigades in flank, and at the same time by Hampton in their rear. Mahone captured three colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off. The enemy are holding the bridge. In an attack subsequently by the enemy, Mahone broke through his line of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than 250 dead on the field.

About 9 p. m., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works and battery on the road in front of Petersburg; but they were soon driven off.

On the Williamsburg road yesterday, General Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven colors. The enemy left a number of his dead in front of our works, and retired to his former position.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

### Further Particulars from Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Hampton attacked and fought the enemy in rear yesterday evening, whilst Mahone struck them in flank—night supervening and the enemy not being pressed sufficiently in front, alone saved them from the great defeat of the war. As it is, the enemy were severely punished and greatly demoralized. They abandoned the plank road last night, leaving over three hundred dead unburied, some two hundred wounded in Hospitals, besides carrying off all their ambulances laden with dead and wounded. Over five hundred prisoners have been captured thus far, and fifteen hundred stands of arms, besides limbs, caissons and some wagons left on the field.

Our loss in killed and wounded not over one hundred and fifty, in prisoners we lost probably four hundred. Mahone captured four pieces of artillery, but owing to the density of the woods he could not bring it off, and the enemy repossessed it. All quiet to-day, and the old situation resumed. Gen. Hampton lost one son killed and severely wounded. Gen. Hampton and cavalry on this occasion rendered service which the country cannot too highly appreciate.

No truth in the rumored raid on the South Side Road.

### Later from Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 29, 5 P. M.—The enemy are very quiet since the fight below. Details from our side are burying the Yankee dead to-day, and removing their wounded. Over two thousand stands of arms of the finest kind of weapons have been collected from the battle field. The battle field was covered with blankets, knapsacks, overcoats, and provisions, showing the enemy left in great haste.

Our prisoners, including wounded, over seven hundred, all accounts concur that the Yankees expected great results from this movement.

### Grant commanded in person. Six divisions of

Yankee infantry besides cavalry and artillery participated in the fight.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—The following was received to-night. Headquarters A. C.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:—Gen. Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowan's creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing his cavalry behind the lines of his infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines re-established.

### From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—Early reports that the enemy attacked Lomax's forces at Milford on the 25th with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery, and were again driven back. Lomax reports our loss very slight. Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap road, he has killed, wounded and captured over three hundred. His own loss being four wounded and one captured.

### From the North.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Senatobia the 28th, says the St. Louis Republican of the 24th contains a dispatch to General Craig from Major McDonald, stating that he had just reached the railroad from a trip to within four miles of Richmond, Ray county, where he learned a battle had been fought between the Kansas troops under Blount, and Price, which resulted in the defeat of Blount; he losing nearly all of his artillery. The battle occurred on the evening of the 19th.

Blount, it seems, entered Lexington about noon that day, and immediately moved south twelve miles, where he encountered Price. After the battle Price marched into Lexington. At last accounts he was crossing a portion of his forces to the north side of the river. No other particulars. Curtis dispatches from Kansas City on the 22d 6 p. m.: I have been pressed all day; this afternoon the enemy passed round my right flank when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. I have heard firing for several hours in the east. I have just received a message from Pleasanton, who is fighting on the other side.

(Signed) L. A. CURTIS,

Maj. Gen.

A despatch from Cairo 22d, says that troops while passing down the river yesterday on transports were fired on several times on the way, three killed and five wounded; scarcely a boat arrived from any point that does not bring accounts of rebel guerrillas. Wednesday fifty guerrillas entered Mayfield, Kentucky, and burned the Court House.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—The New York and Baltimore papers, afternoon 27th, say the Tallahassee and sister vessel called Edith escaped from Wilmington. Stanton quitted ill from chills and fever contracted during recent visit to Grant. Warren has returned and assumed command of 5th corps. Official majority on home vote against Maryland Constitution 2005.

Nothing from Sherman. A telegram to St. Louis, 25th, says nothing later from Price's headquarters. Have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence, or routing of the

rebel army. Late advices from Little Rock say Magruder is rapidly marching to Red river. Democratic majority in Pennsylvania one hundred and fifty-three. One county to hear from Gold 317.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—A telegram from Nashville places Sherman on the 25th at Gainesville, Alabama, near the Coosa river. Hood on the same date was falling back on Gadsden.

### Fire at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 30.—A fire, last night, consumed two dwellings on Nunn and on Second Street, late belonging to Capt. C. D. Ellis; loss in building about \$40,000 before the war.

### Bad News from Price—if True.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The New York Herald of the 28th has a St. Louis telegram of the 27th, which says that dispatches from Leavenworth say Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our (Yankee) cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Generals Maraudette and Cabell, and several pieces of artillery. Price's army is routed and dispersed. He burned two hundred wagons to prevent their being captured.

Steele, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith. The most of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial-law has been abolished and business resumed. Rosecrans was at Little Sand Fee with his infantry on Tuesday night. Six Union Colonels were waylaid and murdered by Guerrillas near Fort Scott. Nothing from Sherman.

[We caution our readers against crediting this dispatch.]

### From Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—European advices of the 16th, say a decided improvement had taken place in prices of Confederate cotton loans. Gladstone in a speech at Lancaster expressed his regret at the continuance of the American war. He said he was in favor of the Americans being left to settle their own affairs, but expressed his doubt of the ability of the north to subjugate the South. The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was discharged. It was denied that Capt. Semmes had gone to sea.

### For the Confederate.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1864.

### Put Him Through.

CAZARAN, A MEMPHIS EDITOR, IN THE WRONG BOX.

Quite a stir occurred on the southern bound train R. & G. R. R., Friday last, whilst stopping at Henderson depot. The following are the details from an eye-witness, and we doubt not will be read with interest by those who have suffered through his influence and are now refugees from their once comfortable homes in Memphis. What former resident of that once flourishing city does not remember Cazaran, formerly "Ye local" of the Memphis *Argus*, but after the fall of the "Hill City" editor and proprietor of a journal heart and soul bound up with the Yankees? Ask that tried journal, the Memphis (Montgomery) *Appeal*, for a historical sketch of his former career. Ask the mothers and daughters of our tried soldiers who were left to the tender mercies of an uncompromising foe, as with trembling hands they would unfold his dirty sheet to see what new persecutions he had in tender (as advice) to the Yankee crew for their guidance and better protection against the uprising of the defenceless. Ask him what now brings him into our lines, by the way of Norfolk, with one of Butler's banishment papers. Is he a spy? If not, he is one of the most dangerous men we have been fortunate enough to apprehend since the war. Mr. D. B. McHenry, well known among the Telegraph Fraternity, recognized and arrested him. He is now under the safe keeping of General Holmes, who will, beyond a doubt, meet the case with that judicial decision which characterizes the General as a true and faithful officer. SIGNED.

### MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. V. Atkinson, Benson, Pitt county, the wedding of the 27th October, Mrs. M. G. TAYLOR to Mr. JERETHA WALSTON.

### DIED.

In this city, on Friday night last, the 28th instant, Mrs. MARMIA KEYS HOYT, relict of the late James E. Hoyt, formerly President of the Bank of Washington. This estimable lady has survived her husband but a few months, during which time she has been a suffering, but patient invalid. Her death was a release from affliction. Of a most amiable and tranquil disposition, and of exemplary christian character, she has left to her bereaved family the assurance that she has exchanged the troubles of life for a blissful immortality.

On the evening of Friday, the 28th inst., CARTER BRAXTON, second son of Carter Braxton and Margaretta Forbes Harrison, aged seventeen months and twelve days.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 30th inst., HENRY GARDNER NORRIS, only son of Maj. William B. Norris, Chief of the Confederate States Signal Corps, aged three years.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LOST.

Between the Episcopal Church and Mrs. H. W. Miller's, a small PIN containing hair attached to a black bow. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at MRS. MILLER'S.

### LOST.

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night (Sunday), or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

### BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge: Dr. D. F. Sumner, Asheville. Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton. Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville. Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro. Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte. Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem. Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh. Joseph A